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LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1816.

[Vol. 30.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

F. BRADFORD, JR.

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Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

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8f Cincinnati, February 19—

THE HISTORY OF

THE LATE WAR

In the Western Country,

Is now published and ready for delivery to Subscribers at the subscription price of Two Dollars and a Half. As the work contains 100 pages more than was expected when the prospectus was first issued, the price will be advanced Fifty Cents to non-subscribers. It will be sold at JAMES W. PALMER'S Book Store on Main street, and at the REPORTER COUNTING HOUSE, at Three Dollars.

Subscribers are requested to call for their copies.

49-1f

ALEX'R. PARKER & SON,

HAVE just received and opened at their store on Main-street, opposite the court-house in Lexington,

IN ADDITION TO THEIR FORMER ASSORTMENT, Ladies best Kid and Morocco Slippers, assorted, Ladies Cork-soal Shoes and Booties, assorted, The best Imperial and Young Hyson TEAS.

Loaf Sugar and Coffee, Madder, Indigo, Ginger and Mustard. The best Madeira & London particular WINES. The best Port Wine and French Brandy.

They have also lately opened very cheap Flannels and rose Blankets—All of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Counter Lines and Linsey.

49f Lexington, Nov. 20, 1816.

Richard M. Young & Fayette Roane,

HAVING commenced the practice of Law in partnership, in the County & Circuit Courts of Jessamine, inform their friends and the public in general, that they will attend to every description of business in their line, and that they will at all times use their utmost exertions to merit the approbation of such as may choose to confide their business to their care.

Nicholasville, Nov. 28.

N. B. They may at all times be consulted at their office, recently occupied by Maj. Jas. Clark. 49-3

Piano-Forte Manufactory.

To: In: EVENDEN,

MANUFACTURER of Piano-Fortes (many years in London, and five years in Philadelphia,) respectfully informs professors of Music, and Ladies and Gentlemen of this place, and the western country generally, that he has commenced Manufacturing Piano-Fortes, on the best London principles, in Mulberry-street, second door east of the Lion and Eagle Inn, which he intends selling on such terms as shall at least be a saving the expense of and risk of transportation, and as it can be well attested by gentlemen of this, as well as other sections of the union, that they are fully equal in goodness and superior in beauty to imported ones, and will be sold on much more reasonable terms. T. L. E. hopes it will not be considered presumption to solicit a share of public patronage, and cherish an expectation, that many will be disposed to honor him with their commands, preferring the encouragement of Domestic manufacture to the mere vending of a Foreign article, NO BETTER—NOT SO HAND-SOME—and MUCH DEARER, which, beside drawing so much wealth from the country, often come to hand much injured. T. L. E. begs to assure those who may oblige him with their favors, that every order shall be executed with as much promptitude as possible, and in a manner fully satisfactory to the purchasers and reputable to himself.

49-3

* * Any person having a Piano they would be willing to lend or hire for a few months, may hear of a person who will give a liberal price by applying as above, or at Mr Ayres' Tavern, Cross Keys, Main-street.

Conveyancer's & Scrivener's Office.

DANIEL GILES has established an office in the room lately occupied by Daniel M. Payne as a law office, in Lexington, where he offers his services to the public in the line of his profession. He offers to write all kinds of Deeds of conveyance, Deeds of Trust, Mortgages, &c. to keep and Post Books, and Accounts for Merchants and Mechanics, on the plainest and most approved plan, and on the lowest terms. He pledges himself to be faithful in the discharge of any business entrusted to his care.

Lexington, Nov. 25

48

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM Lexington, some time in September last, a SORREL MARE, about 143 hands high, roached, a number of white spots on her head and neck, chews the bit very much when rode.—Any person knowing where she is, shall be handsomely rewarded by giving information to the Editor of this paper.

Lexington, Dec. 2d 1816.

The Editor of the Bardstown Repository will publish this advertisement 3 weeks and send his bill.

49-1f

Montgomery county, to wit:

TAKEN UP by John Scott, on Main State creek, near the road leading from Mount Sterling to the Mudlick, our BAT MANE, both hind feet white, has a small star in her forehead, no brand, 14 1/2 hands high, supposed to be 13 years old. Appraised to \$20 before me, this 13th of August, 1816.

49-2 PETER HELMERS, J. P. M. C.

Masonic Diplomas,

Neatly executed, for sale at this office.

From Cobbett's London Register.

TO SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, BART.
What GOOD would a reform of Parliament now do? And in WHAT MANNER can it take place without creating confusion.

MIDDLETON COTTAGE, Oct. 7.

Sir—These are the questions which the sons and daughters of corruption now put to us—they can no longer deny the existence of the corruption; the declaration of some members, that they thought no worse of Castlereagh and Perceval for their conduct in the case of Quintin Dick, and the avowal of others, that the traffic in seats was as notorious as the sun at noon day: these declarations have silenced those who had the impudence to contend for the purity of the present thing. They, therefore, give that up, and now contend, that if a reform were now to take place, it would do no good, and might throw the country into confusion.

And, proceeding upon these grounds, they ask us the questions, which I have placed at the head of this letter, which questions it shall now be my business to answer, seeing that we now certainly, in my opinion, approach the hour of reform, or that of confusion. At such a moment, it is proper that we should be able to show, not only that reform would do good when carried into effect, but that, if now entered on, it may be carried into effect without any risk of creating violence and confusion. This I think myself able to do to the satisfaction of every impartial man in the kingdom.

With regard to the first question ("What good would a reform of Parliament do?") I ought first to observe on the imprudence of such a question. When a man comes into a court of justice and sues for any thing he claims as his right, the judge and jury do not ask him what good the thing will do him if he gain his cause. The only question with them is, whether his claim be just; whether he has a right to the thing for the recovery of which he sues. What should we say to a thief, detected with our plate in his possession, if he were to say, that he would keep it because, in his opinion, it would do no good, if we got it back? But, this is an old trick with wrong-doers, who are always ready to pretend that the wronged party has not suffered any real injury by the wrong; or, at most, but little injury, or little comparative injury. The man who is robbed upon the highway suffers, in general, but a trifling loss; the recovery of a few shillings is not worth the half of his trouble; but, this consideration does not save the robber from the gallows. It being acknowledged, therefore, that representation ought to precede taxation; to be represented by persons chosen by themselves being the *undoubted right* of all the tax payers in the kingdom; the people may surely be permitted to judge for themselves as to the use they shall make of their right when they shall obtain possession of it; and thus we might, if we chose, dismiss this question without another word.

But, Sir, the cause is too good for its advocates to shun discussion upon any time, or under any circumstances. In setting about to state the *good things*, which would be accomplished by a reform, such is the crowd of objects which present themselves, that the difficulty is to determine where to begin and what order to pursue. But, if the reform did no more than put an end forever to the scenes of notorious bribery and corruption, to all that meanness, lying, drunkenness, violence, fraud and false swearing, which spread themselves over the country at every general election; if the reform did no more than put an end to those, would that be no good? Talk of religion indeed! Circulate bibles almost by force!

Set up schools and societies to make the people more moral! Declare, as the judges do, that Christianity is a part of the *law of the land*? And at the same time, suffer to exist a system of election, which necessarily produces every species of crime known to the law, and every species of vice which is a mark of human degradation! The existence of this enormous fact is notorious to all the world. There is not a man in the country, who not well acquainted with the horrid scenes of infamy produced by every general election; and therefore, that man who pretends to labor for a reformation in the morals, and who does not do his best to procure an abolition of this fruitful cause of all the worst of immorality, must of necessity be a hypocrite, and, accordingly, ought to be held in detestation; for, what can be more detestable, what more worthy of our abhorrence, than the conduct of a man, who professes an anxious desire to make the people *virtuous*, while he is, either active or passive, giving his support to a system which he *knows* must, as long as it exists, fill the land with deceit, fraud, drunkenness, breaches of the peace and penury?

Without going a step farther therefore, here is a good, quite sufficient to justify our endeavours. But, great as this good would be, it does not surpass many others which would be the consequence of a reform of the parliament.

It is now manifest, that the government is embarrassed for the means of paying the interest of its debt; that the agriculture and trade of the country are ruined; that the shipping of the country are rotting. The question of our enemies points, therefore, to this: "Would a reform remove the embarrassments of the government; would it revive agriculture and trade, and navigation, all of a sudden?" No. But, because I cannot restore to life the valuable horse which my servant has killed, ought I to keep that servant, and give him the care of my less valuable horse which is yet alive? If a gentleman has a steward, who has brought his estate into dilapidation, and nearly ruined both landlord and tenants, does that gentleman, when he takes a strict look into his affairs, keep the same steward in his employ, merely because the new steward can replace his estate in the situation in which the former steward found it? No. In order to prevent total ruin, ruin to his children as well as himself, he appoints another steward forthwith, & as soon as he can attend to anything else, he takes measures to punish the knave, who has brought him to the verge of beggary.

It would be impossible for a reformed parliament to restore to affluence or competence the hundreds of thousands of persons who have lately become insolvent. It would be impossible for a reformed parliament to find the means of paying away 60 or 70 millions a year. It would be impossible for a reformed parliament to prevent the mortality from

king place in cases where the mortal stab has been given. It is impossible for the present parliament to pay much longer, the interest of the debt in full; and, a reformed parliament would certainly not attempt it. But a reformed parliament would do a great many good things at once; and, in the course of a very few years, it would restore the country to ease and happiness.

I. It would do away with the profligacy, bribery, and perjury of elections, and would thereby, in one single act, do more for the morals of the people, than has, since the system has existed, been done by all the bible societies, and all the schools that have been set on foot, and all sermons that have ever been preached.

II. A reformed parliament would instantly put an end to that accursed thing, called *parliamentary interest*. Promotion and rewards and honor in the army, the navy, the church, the law and in all other departments, would follow *merit*, and not be bestowed and measured out according to the number of votes that the party, or his friends, were able to bring to the poll in support of this or that set of people in power. Thus would the nation be sure to have the full benefit of all that it needed of the best talents and greatest virtues that it possessed. It was from this cause, sir, and this cause alone, that America shone so bright in the little contest. The world was surprised to see naval and military commanders spring up, as it were, spontaneously out of lakes and woods; and the people of England were utterly astonished to see their ships and armies either captured by, or fleeing in disgrace before men who had never before been heard of. But, if we had considered, that the President of the U. States had, in the choice of his commanders, the whole of the nation lying open before him, and that he had no particular interests to consult in the determination, we should have been less surprised. If he had had borough-masters, or members of corporations to consult in his appointments; if the lady of this man, or the sister of that man, or the father of another and so on, had had the diction of his appointments, the Porters and Decaturs, and Chauncys and McDonoughs, and Jacksons and Browns, might have remained to till the land, while the proteges of corruption were letting in the legions of the enemy to devour its produce, and enslave its inhabitants. This, sir, is the people, to whose conduct and institutions we are to look. They are a people like ourselves in all things, except where our institutions have an effect different from theirs. What should make crimes so rare among them, and great public vices thousand talents so abundant? Why should oil, more than this, be fertile in great military and naval skill, and courage, caught up, at all times, out of common life? Nothing but this: that there the executive is unbiased in his choice, and has the whole of society to choose from; while here, there is a borough faction, whose pretensions and power supersede the legitimate power of the executive, i.e. power which would instantly be restored to it by a reformed parliament. It is well known what heart burnings there are in the army and navy on this score. *Parliamentary interest* is well understood among the gentlemen of those professions. *Merit* is a thing, therefore, little sought after, because worth very little when acquired. Of all the professions and ranks of society, none might more anxiously wish for a reformed parliament, than the officers in general, and even the privates of the army and navy; and yet there are men so stupid as to suppose, that these bodies would present a great obstacle in the way of reform. As Ambassadors, Consuls, &c. The Americans send their most able citizens, while ours consist of persons chosen from the motives before mentioned. The superior talent of the American diplomats, is universally acknowledged.—Indeed, what Englishman can refrain from blushing at the endless proofs which the last twenty years have given to the world, of this superiority, which is made the more conspicuous by the language of both countries being the same? Yet, is there no scarcity of talent of this sort in England? But, the talent, to be available by our executive, must have theborough interest at its back; and that is seldom the case, we are exposed to all the shame whi a bungling agent never fails to bring upon a nation; and, notwithstanding that a tribe of underlings of greater talent than the chief, are generally selected to accompany him, we have seen many of their public papers so obscure and so ungrammatical, as hardly to have a meaning; to say nothing of the want of knowledge, of argument, and of force, which they almost invariably exhibit. All this, a reformed parliament would put to rights. The best talents would, in this important department also, be called forth into the country's service. There could exist no motive for sending an unfit person on any foreign mission. Every person so sent, would know, that reward and honor would follow his merits, and that disgrace and punishment would follow misbehavior. In the church, too, the crown, the bishops, and even private parsons, would be freed from this source of undue bias. Borough interests would no longer open the paths of rich living, while it closed them against learning and piety, and true charity, unsupported by that interest. And this would it be, in every department. And, sir, would this not be a good? This good would operate instantly. It would be completely in the power of a reformed parliament to effect it; and it is hardly to be believed, that it would be possible to find a king, who would not be glad to be thus restored to the free use of his lawful authority.

IV. Precisely the same principle would guide a reformed parliament in its reduction of the army, and in its sifting of the navy. In all cases where promotion or rewards could be traced back to the borough interest, the hand of a reformed parliament would be unsparing; but to all meritorious men, of all ranks, it would show how *liberal* people, fairly represented, can be. Be the *cause* in which sailors and soldiers have fought what it may, they have incurred no blame. Their wounds ought to be regarded, and also the length of their service, as proofs only of their valor; and it would be one of the first principles of a reformed parliament to reward and hold in honor valiant men. A reformed parliament would suffer no man to beg in a sailor's or a soldier's coat. If an impostor, they would whip him; if a real soldier or sailor, they would give him ample means to have house and home, and to be well fed and clothed. But a reformed parliament would see no necessity. I imagine, of a commander in chief's office, with an enormously expensive staff. They would see as little necessity for supporting, at an enormous expense, *academies* where the sons of borough-voters, and other protégés, are educated, (in some cases under foreign masters) in the art of war, and who are thus, from their earliest youth, separated and kept as a *distinct cast* from the rest of the nation. A reformed parliament, adopting the maxim of BLACKSTONE, that all such establishments are adiunctive to the principles of the English constitution, would support no such thing; but would look upon the nation as most secure, when under the protection of the arms of free men, commanded by their natural leaders, the gentlemen of England, selected for their skill, and courage by a king, uncontrolled and unumbered by borough interest and family intrigue. If possible, still less necessity would a reformed parliament see for barracks, fortresses and depots, in the heart of England. Such a parliament would devote these places to demolition and sale for useful purposes. Rows of officers joined together by the arm, like chainshots, lounging up and down the streets of towns, and thrusting the tradesmen and farmer from the pavement, would be an object of which a reformed parliament would soon rid the country. Long swords, dragging the ground; lofty caps and brass helmets, tied under the chin; whiskers muffs, tippets, jackets, bark boots, false calves, false shoulders, and the whole list of German badges and frippery, would fly away before the sets of a reformed parliament as the dust and dead leaves.

and rotten limbs of trees fly through the air before a thunder storm in Carolina; and we should once more behold the plain and warm English coat envelope the bodies that contain the brave and honest hearts of our countrymen. In examining the *half-pay list*, a reformed parliament would proceed, not so much with an eye to economy as with an eye to *impartiality*; for as to compassion, no man who has served as a soldier or a sailor ought to be exposed to the pain of exciting such a feeling. A reformed parliament would inquire upon what grounds such large incomes are awarded to some officers on the *half-pay* and *retired lists*, while so very small a pittance is awarded to others. They would soon discover whether, the same person, in many instances, does not in fact receive emoluments under different heads and names of allowance. They would judge whether one man ought to receive, for no very distinguished exploits, as much as twenty other men, each of whom has been exposed to as much risk as that one man; and, whatever else a reformed parliament might do in this respect, certain I am, that they would never suffer hundreds of midshipmen, who have faced death in a thousand shapes, to starve in our streets or become paupers. As to this matter, a reformed parliament would first take care that an *impartial distribution* was made; and having seen that, they would rely upon the justice of the people to afford the means of any necessary augmentation.

V. A reformed parliament, elected by the people themselves, and laying no reason to suspect that any *secret enemies* of the government could have any power to do mischief, would have no occasion to spend money in *secret services*. Here would be a saving at once equal to the comfortable support of all the discharged midshipmen. A reformed parliament, chosen by the people, and *re-chosen yearly*, could have no idea of expending money for any *secret purpose*. It would openly avow all its objects, and would scorn to owe its safety to the aid of spies and informers. It would need no *eye-trappers* and *pet houses* to give it information of the people's feelings and complaints. The polt yearly taken would fully instruct it upon these heads. The real agent of the people, it would meet and hear what the people themselves had to say, and it would obey their wishes, which never could be contrary to their *interests*, unless nature should take the singular frolic of moulding men's minds in such a way as to make them desire that which would do them harm. A reformed parliament would, therefore, want no *secret service money*; it would need no hired scoundrels to inform against his man; and that man as a friend, and that man as an enemy of the government; this man as *loyal*, and that man as *disloyal*; there would be none of this disgraceful spy-work; none of those devices, by which neighbors, friends, families, are set together by the ears; none of those infamous proceedings, which tyrants adopt upon their favorite maxim of *divide and destroy*. Under the guidance of a reformed parliament, no man would rise up richer as a reward for *betraying a friend or a client*. The word *traitor* would be used in its proper sense. It would be applied to the miscreant who should *spy* into the bosom of a man and then tell the secret, to the attorney who should undermine the cause, or the advocate who should aim at the life or reputation of his employer. A reformed parliament would set the example of holding such perfidious and mercenary monsters in abhorrence.

VI. Nothing would be improved by a reformed parliament more than the reputation of the *Bar*. The government under the influence of, and controlled by, a reformed parliament, would stand in need of no acute men, biassed to the law, to lay traps for, and catch, the people. It would have no desire to find out the means of prying into every man's mind and purse. The taxes would be such as were necessary; they would be simple in their nature, obvious in their source, impartial in their distribution amongst the payers, and easy in their assessment and collection. It would acquire no *law lords* at the Boards; it would not require the keen education and inexorable habits of a lawyer to be a collector or supervisor. Acts of parliament on fiscal affairs would not swell into volumes any more. The people would understand the duties they had to perform towards their government; and

become what the press always ought to be. A reformed parliament would naturally be anxious for the instruction of the people in political matters, but it would effect this desirable object by the frequent discussions which annual elections would give rise to, and by the promulgation of its acts amongst all classes of the people, the acts being written in plain and intelligible language, and stripped of all that uncouth jargon and that cumbersome tautology, by which craft obstructs the pursuit of common sense. All the filthy and base intercourse between the underlings of office and the hirings of the press would cease. There would be no sinecures given to such men as Canning and Gifford, and all the swarm of reptiles, who now fatten in this way, would die, or be no more heard of.

IX. A reformed parliament would not leave the civil list and the "crown lands," as they are called, in their present state. In this time of public distress, a reformed parliament would think it reasonable, and indeed, necessary, that the civil list should be greatly reduced. The enormous sums now swallowed up under that name almost surpass belief. We see, that the President of the United States of America, who is the Chief Magistrate of a people equal in number to the people of England and Wales, including Scotland, perhaps; whose country has a quantity of trade and commerce not much less than this country has; and who was able single-handed to carry on a successful war against the undivided power of England: That Chief Magistrate, a man chosen for his wisdom, experience, and great talents, has no more allowed him than six thousand pounds a year! Yet, America is well governed, and so well governed, and so happy are the people, that there is no misery in the land, and there are not as many crimes committed there in a year as are committed in England and Wales in one week, or, perhaps, in one day! To what, Sir, are we to ascribe a difference so disgraceful to us? Shall we hear it asserted that we are naturally a murderring and robbing race? If our government were to do this, it would not answer its purpose, for the Americans are of the same race. But, we reject with indignation the unjust idea—We are naturally as honest and as kind as the Americans are. It is our misery, and that alone, which produces such a mass of crimes in England, compared to what is committed in America. And this misery arises, as every one now sees, from that pressure of taxation, which forces men into the lists of paupers and beggars. When a man becomes a pauper or a beggar; when want is continually staring him in the face; when hunger gnaws his stomach and cold pinches his limbs; when his present sufferings are merely a foretaste of that which awaits him later in life; when hope has ceased toinger in his bosom, then comes despair, and with the remaining energies of his mind and body, he seizes by force or by fraud on that which he cannot obtain by labor. This is the beginning of crime; and we have here the true and only cause of the difference between us and the Americans in this respect. The President's six thousand pounds a year is an example worthy of imitation in England, especially in this season of horrible distress. The hirelings of the press tell us, that we have secured our constitution by the sacrifices that we have made. You know, and the people now see, what they have secured; but, be this as it may, if it be acknowledged, that we have made sacrifices, let us ask what sacrifices the Royal Family, the Judges, the Placemen, the sinecure men, the Pensioned Ladies, the Police Justices, and others, have made. Their incomes have been augmenting during the whole of this long season of sacrifices! This is a curious matter. Well might George Rose call upon the people for sacrifices for the preservation of the constitution, while he, from being a purser in the Navy, was rising to the receipt of ten thousand pounds a year out of those very sacrifices! It is now acknowledged, by the very hirelings themselves, even by that most corrupt of prints, the *Times* newspaper, which was conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity, and which has never belied its origin; even by this vile hireling it is now acknowledged, that great and general distress prevails. Well, then, will none of those who wallow in luxury out of means derived from the public purse, do nothing in the way of making sacrifices? Will Canning and Gifford still cling to their sinecures? Will Rose and all the rest of them do the same? Will they tell us, that we still ought to pay them to the full amount? Will Lord Grenville and Mr. Ponsonby and Lord Erskine and Lord Donoughmore and hundreds of others, will they say, that the people have no right to call upon them for sacrifices? Will the Seymours and the Somersets still hang on? Be it so, but, surely, the civil list, which has had so many hundreds of thousands added to it during the season of the people's sacrifices, ought now to be greatly reduced. If each of the junior branches of the Royal Family were allowed as much as the President of the United States is allowed, and if the King were allowed ten times as much, this, surely, would be enough. It will be time early enough to talk of splendour when the nation shall again be relieved from its distresses, and when the number of paupers shall have been diminished. It will then be time enough to have grand dinners and sumptuous fetes. Besides, the President governs America very well without any splendour at all. No country upon earth is so well governed; in no country are there so few breaches of the peace; in no country is the law so implicitly and cheerfully obeyed. Why, then, need our Royal Family be so anxious to secure the means of living in splendour! Splendour may serve to dazzle slaves, but it never can be an object of respect with free men. If a reduction such as I have here spoken of were made, a million of pounds a year would thereby be left in the pockets of the people, instead of that sum being annually taken from them by the tax-gatherers. This would be the true way of enabling the farmers and tradesmen to pay wages sufficient to keep labourers out of the poor-house. Mr. Vansittart's scheme (poor man's) was, to raise taxes first, and to give those taxes to persons, who, in consequence of that, would be able to lend the amount of the taxes to those who had first paid the said taxes! But, this notable scheme is not, I think, half so good as that of leaving the money in the pockets of the people, who, by the taxing scheme, are not only compelled to pay the tax, but the tax-gatherer also. A reformed parliament would, therefore, infallibly reduce the charges of the Civil List in somewhat nearly the amount that I have mentioned, and, in doing this, they would really render a great service to the Royal Family as well as to the people. A reformed parliament would, too, ascertain in the precise amount of the King's private property. This is an odd thing; or, at least, it sounds oddly to me. Whence comes this property? The fact, however, is, that the King has a mass of private property; that property is in the funds too! And, what is most curious of all, the "Whigs," while in power, passed an act, which exempted this property from paying property tax, while they nearly doubled the tax upon the property of every widow and orphan who

had property of the same sort! So much for whiggism; but, that there is property of this sort belonging to the king we know from this of parliament. As to the amount of it, there are different assertions. But, it cannot be a mere trifle. Now, sir, while this fund exists, I think a reformed parliament would easily conceive the Regent, that the people might, during the present distress, be spared the paying of any thing at all for the support of any part of the royal family. That the king, whose allowance has been augmented, in the shape of "arrears of civil list," many times during the last twenty-five years; and which augmentations have taken place on the express ground of the increased expense of the necessities of life; that the king should, during this time, have had money to lend to the government; that being the case, in fact, when money is placed in the funds; that this should have been the case; that the king should have had private property of this sort, under such circumstances, appears wonderful to me. But, such is the fact, and I am very confident, that a reformed parliament would endeavor to prevail upon the Regent to consent to a measure for making his money available in the present time of distress. Nor would a reformed parliament overlook the crown lands, which, in fact, are now the people's lands. A reformed parliament would remember, that the crown was formerly supported by its own estates without any charge upon the people, except in particular cases; that wars were sometimes carried on out of the means afforded by these estates; and that, when this royal family received a fixed sum per year out of the taxes, the public became proprietors of the crown estates. The sum fixed on was 800,000/ a year. This sum has been prodigiously swelled; and, what is very curious, the estates, which maintained the families and courts of former kings, now yield scarcely sufficient to pay half a dozen sinecures! Mr. Huskisson, who has a contingent pension of 1,200/- a year with a reversion of half the amount to Mrs. Emily Huskisson, his wife, is the chief steward for the management of these estates; and, a reformed parliament, would just take the liberty to ask Mr. Huskisson the reason of this wonderful non-productiveness. A reformed parliament would go back in their inquiries upon this subject. They would sift out an account of the grants made of parts of this immense estate, within the last 25 years. They would see what sums had been received, and of whom, and by whom, for the renewal of leases, and for alienations of parts of this public estate. They would enquire into the cause of tracts of land being taken in by individuals in the New Forest and other Forests and Chases; and they would, with very little difficulty, ascertain the amount of the immense quantities of timber that have been felled, and what has been done with the amount of the trunk, lop, top, and bark. A reformed parliament would have nothing to do but to send one of their own body, with power to take evidence on the spot, to ascertain all these matters to a scruple. This immense estate, or, rather, this long list of immense estates, if managed in the way that a reformed parliament would cause them to be managed, would, I am satisfied, go a considerable way in defraying all the expenses which would be necessary in the governing of this country. The dross of Admiralty would also be a subject of strict inquiry with a reformed parliament, would never sleep till they had before them, in black and white, a full account of all the receipts and all the disbursements upon this ample score. When they had that account before them, they would know what to do; and there can be no question, that they would do what justice should demand at their hands.

Now, sir, though a reformed parliament could not, at once, relieve all the existing distress, I think it is evident, that a reformed parliament would be able to do a great many good things, and to afford the nation a great deal of relief—the question of our enemies is, therefore, already more than answered. They now see "what goal" a reform of parliament would do; and, if they should turn round upon us and say, that all these things can be done without a reform of parliament, we deny the fact upon the best possible ground, namely, that nothing is to be done, 'till Borough elections are put an end to. But, besides, if they tell us, that all these things can be done by the representatives of Old Sarum, Gatton, Queenborough, Corfe Castle, Winchester, &c. &c. why have these things not been done, or attempted? There has been wanting either the will or the power, and it is, to us, no matter which, since the effect has been the same.

X. But, can a reformed parliament make wheat 15s. a bushel with a plentiful crop and fine harvest; can they bring back South Down Ewes to 40/- instead of 18/- which they now sell at; can they make a cow and a calf, which now sell for 7/- be worth the 20/- which they were worth four or five years ago; can they, by any means, bring back the paper money, and puff the bubble up to its former size? NO. And, if they could, they would not. "Why, then, a reformed parliament could not continue to pay the interest of the debt in full?" NO. And, if they could, they would not, except to those individuals who should be found to have a fair claim to such payment; and, to pay them, a reformed parliament would find ample means, without a harassing system of taxation, and without any one act of injustice or of harshness towards any individual or any body of men. There are fundholders of different descriptions. It is certain, that a man who has acquired his property in private life is entitled to that property, fairly estimated; but, the bubble of paper-money, has shifted property from one man's pocket to another man's pocket. By this species of legerdemain one man's cow has been changed into five pound's worth from twenty pound's worth, for this is really the proportion as to lean horned cattle. Upon the whole of that sort of farm-produce, which is not affected in its price by the seasons, a fall of much more than one half has taken place. Whatever is fit for the mouth, or for immediate use in any way, sells at some price; but, there are some things, such as colts, weaned calves, store lambs, which will really bring nothing worthy of the name of price. Many men follow chiefly the rearing of sheep; and they are now selling for 9s. a head what they ought to sell, according to their expenses, at 25s. a head. Can it be just, then, that the bubble, which has so lowered their property, should not lower the property of the fundholder? Suppose A and B to have started in 1812, each with a thousand pounds in his pocket. A lent his money to Perceval and the rest of them, and B went to farming. A was to get 5 per cent. for his money, and B the profit of his money and his labour. A had to receive of B, in taxes, the amount of about 70 bushels of wheat; for 70 bushels of wheat cost, then about 50l. This was far as long as the bubble continued; but, the bubble gets a crack; and things are so changed, that A demands and receives of B more than 100 bushels of wheat instead of the 70, which it was clearly understood that A was to receive. And if A be paid in all sorts of farm produce, which is the case, he receives more than the double of what he ought to receive, according to the fair interpretation of the implied contract at the out-set. It is, therefore, manifestly unjust, that this rate of paying and receiving should continue. Indeed, the thing is impossible, but if it were possible, it would be unjust. A reformed parliament,

therefore, after making every reduction in expenses that was practicable, would beate themselves to this great task. They would enquire who the fundholders were, when they deposited their money; they would compare prices at the different times; they would hunt out the receivers of public money; they would see the extent of the nation's means, and they would, in a very short time, and with the greatest correctness, allot to every one his real due. Such a parliament would be the best friend of the fundholder; because it would begin by lepping off almost every expense except that of the debt, and would thereby secure the best and only chance of his being paid. At any rate, the lot of the fundholder could not be worse than it must inevitably become in the present progress. With a reformed parliament an accommodation, a composition would take place; but, if the bubble finally burst to thin air, without a reformed parliament, such a composition may become wholly impracticable. No persons, therefore, ought to wish for a reformed parliament so earnestly as the fundholders, the greater part of whom are now, from ignorance, its decided enemies. They have a sort of vague fear, that a reform of parliament would lead to their utter ruin, and they have still singing in their ears the sounds, created by knavish haranguers, about the French revolution. The causes of that revolution would, however, if they rightly understood them, produce a very different effect on the mind. It is notorious to all men who have read upon the subject, that it was the extravagance of the French government which produced the revolution. These extravagances, which imposed intolerable burdens upon the people, were persevered in, in spite of all the complaints of the people, at a moment, when the taxes pressed them to the earth. But, at last, the government could no longer collect the means of paying the interest of the debt. Still it persevered in the extravagance. It could not, however, by all its cruel edicts, wring from the people a sufficiency of money to pay the just demands upon it, and at the same time to support its swarms of lazy dependents. In this dilemma, it called the *Notables* together, and they recommended reform! Still there was time for the government to have saved itself from the destruction, and the country from bloodshed. But the government, urged by the blood suckers of the country, endeavoured to support the old system; discovered insincerity in all its professions for the public good; allied itself to its wishes, at least, with those who had gone abroad to invite the hire of hired soldiers; the people became enraged; vengeance thrust calm reason from her seat; and the throne, the noblesse, the church, all were hurled down in an instant. From the government, vengeance marched with fire and sword against all its friends. Propriety became exposed to the caprice of succeeding men in power; and, in the uproar, the oulent fundholder thought himself happy to escape with his life to some dirty hiding place, here to reflect on the important truth, that *TIMELY REFORM* would have secured to him the possession of his fortune. Happy would it be if profitting from this dreadful example, the fundholders would now join their efforts to those of the friends of timely reform! The hirelings bid us be warned by the French revolution. Let them take the awful warning to themselves. They are forever reminding us, that that revolution has ended in *despotism*. We, therefore, will for a reform that shall prevent revolution. But, sir, if they will have it, that our government will never yield upon this point, and that if we have a reform, we shall not have it without a revolution, we will not believe their assertions; but if we were to admit them, for argument's sake, even then we should see no reason to desist from our efforts to obtain reform, being convinced that the *example of France* ought not to alarm us. We have, in this country, a form of government that we like; we have great constitutional principles and laws, to which we are immovably attached, which our brethren in America have firmly and most wisely adhered to, and which nothing can improve. These are landmarks for us, and would be our sure and certain guide. Whereas the French have never possessed any fixed principles or laws of this description. They were "all at sea;" and no wonder, if, in the midst of their rage, and their vengeance, and their torments, they committed great errors in the organization of an entirely new sort of government, which the people had never before heard anything about. Therefore, sir, we are not to be scared by the hirelings who tell us (very falsely, I hope,) that the government will never yield, and that we shall not have reform without revolution—but, we do not, I hope, stop here; for if we could believe it possible, which we cannot, that England would, in the end, derive no greater benefit from a change, than France has derived from her change, still we ought to proceed! For, sir, in spite of every thing that the Bourbons, aided by a million of men in arms, have been able to do, still the state of France is a state of *blessedness*, compared to what it was before the revolution. France now possesses the *Code Napoleon*, instead of the cruel feudal system. France, in spite of invading and watching armies, has not been, and will not be, replunged into the barbarism of the seventeenth century. Religious toleration cannot be gotten rid of, though murders are committed in the name of Jesus Christ. The priests will never regain their power, and the petty tyrants of the Noblesse are forever ejected from their power of robbing and insulting the people. To see a foreign army in their country, to uphold the Bourbons against the wishes of the people, must give the latter pain; but they are much better off than before the revolution, when they were liable to be robbed and beaten, without daring to resist, by any of the myrids of the crown. And, in truth, it is not more humiliating; it is even less humiliating, to be kept in awe by a foreign army, brought into the country on purpose, than by an army of one's own country, consisting of our own countrymen, paid for, and cloathed by ourselves. In the former case, it is an open acknowledgment submission to foreign force; to the superior power of a conqueror; but in the latter case, it is a sort of sneaking degradation, which seeks to hide itself even from the eyes of the degraded party himself, who vainly imagines, that, in shutting his eyes to his own disgrace, he can hide it from the rest of the world. Supposing, therefore, that things were to remain in France, as they now are, the French have greatly gained by their revolution, besides having inflicted just punishment on the greater part of their oppressors, and that is a clear gain, an enjoyment possessed and past, which nothing can deprive them of. But things will not remain as they are. The French revolution is not yet ended. It cannot stop where it is, and the events of every day tend to impress this truth on our minds. However, even the view that present circumstances present, induces us to conclude, making the very worst of every thing we see, that the example of France contains no one argument against the most strenuous exertions in favor of reform in England. To return to the fundholders, sir, the notice of whose false alarms have led me into this digression, I think they ought to see much more cause for alarm in the continuance of the present system, than in a reform that would put an end to it. Several of the correspondents of the board of agriculture, magistrates, and of course friends of government,

tell the board, that if something be not done, they do not believe that the *peace of the country can be preserved*. By which they mean, that the people will rise and help themselves. This is revolution at once; or, at least, *open rebellion*. So that it is their opinion, that one of these will take place, unless something be done. And what is to be done other than taking off the taxes in the way that I have proposed? And who will do that but a reformed parliament? Thus, then, the fundholders must, I should think, at least, clearly see, that their only chance of escaping ruin, is in a *reform*; that while the choice of the country, in general, lies between *reform* and *confusion*, their own particular choice lies between reform with something, and confusion with nothing. A reformed parliament would *preserve the peace of the country*. I'll warrant it. They would hasten with sincerity and energy to remove the pressure which the people feel; they would instantly put an end to that everlasting source of ill-will and bloodshed, the religious disabilities of Catholics and Dissenters; they would throw open the doors of promotion and honorable reward to men of all religious denominations; and would thereby put an end to those bitter animosities, which, while they make men persecute each other, render the whole mass more completely subject to oppression. A reformed parliament would, at once, recall the army from France, and disclaim, in the most distinct terms, all intention or desire to interfere in the domestic affairs of other nations, expressing, at the same time, its anxious wish to see civil and religious liberty flourish in every part of the world. This is the way that a reformed parliament would proceed, in order to preserved the peace, and restore the happiness of the country.

Having now, sir, shewn that a reformed parliament would be able to do something that no one will deny to be good, unless he can be an eater of taxes, I should next proceed to answer the second question; namely, "in WHAT MANNER can a reform take place without creating confusion?" but as this is a subject that requires to be treated of somewhat in detail, it must be postponed till another week.

In the meanwhile permit me to congratulate you on the noble efforts, which the friends of freedom are making in the city of London, and on the triumph of those efforts. The re-election of the Lord Mayor, excellently sound and brave and public spirited man as he is, is nothing compared to the demonstrations upon this occasion in favor of those principles, which are now prevailing in every quarter, namely, the principles of reform. There was a time when a man like the Lord Mayor would not have obtained a hundred votes in the city. Singular that the Pitt crew, by persevering in a poll, should seek to proclaim their own disgrace! But the truth is, that they can hardly believe that what they now behold is a reality. Their insolence cannot yet recede from its former point. I do not so much wonder at this, seeing that I myself, though for twelve or thirteen years occupied in cooly foretelling the blowing up of this system, am actually astounded at what I see around me. The statue of Pitt would appear to have been placed in the Guildhall by his corrupt friends and jobbers, for the express purpose of now carrying back the recollection of the livery to his innumerable acts of oppression and insolence. Without this object in their sight, they might be induced to stop short in their reflection; but with this before them, the trial of Tooke and Hardy, the transportation of the Scots patriots, the suspension of the habeas corpus act, the treason and sedition bills, the laws to clamp the press, the bastile and "Governor" Aris, the loan to Boyd and Benfield, the bank restriction act; all these and a thousand other things rush in upon the mind. No wonder that Mr. Thompson was led into vehement language, when, with the miseries of his country in his mind, he happened to turn his eyes towards this statue. But the more solemn the proceeding in the removal of this object, so justly hateful to the eyes of the friends of freedom, the better it will be. It was voted into the hall by the enemies of the country; let it be voted out of the hall by its friends. It is indeed a deep disgrace to the city of London that it should remain there; for as long as it so remains, will the city be justly accused of entertaining bad principles, or of want of courage to assert good ones. This was the man who first set that mischief on foot, which has at last covered the country with misery, after having enslaved a great part of Europe. He was a cold, a hardened merciless man. The cool manner in which he pursued Messrs. Tooke and Hardy, the evidence he gave on their trial, (to say nothing about that of his friend Wilberforce); his Cold-Bath-Fields proceedings; these ought never to be effaced from the minds of the people of England and Scotland; and the useful sort of *public instruction* which he gave on the trial, (to say nothing about that of his friend Wilberforce); his Cold-Bath-Fields proceedings; these ought never to be effaced from the minds of the people of England and Scotland; and the useful sort of *public instruction* which he gave on the trial, (to say nothing about that of his friend Wilberforce); his Cold-Bath-Fields proceedings; these ought never to be effaced from the minds of the people of England and Scotland; and the useful sort of *public instruction* which he gave on the trial, (to say nothing about that of his friend Wilberforce); his Cold-Bath-Fields proceedings; these ought never to be effaced from the minds of the people of England and Scotland; and the useful sort of *public instruction* which he gave on the trial, (to say nothing about that of his friend Wilberforce); 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of the wise and good to promote the public welfare. Party spirit, although sometimes unavoidable, is at all times unpleasant, and often mischievous. Parties too often lose sight of the causes and principles which gave them birth; organize factions, who frequently substitute their will for the will of the people, and by an artful and active course contrive to give tone to public opinion and public affairs. From long observation and experience, I have been led to conclude that true and practical republicanism under our government, consists in an honest and faithful discharge of duty according to the spirit and principle of the constitution; and that although factions may unhappily divide and distress a country, a chief magistrate ought to pursue the union of his fellow-citizens, and the good of the state independently of all parties. Believing that under a government based on the moral feelings and moral power of the people, a just and impartial administration will insure the best and most firm support, I must rest in my claim to public approbation, on the integrity of my course, and the good sense and justice of my fellow-citizens. Animated by these views, I do in the sincerity of my heart, invite a cordial and united effort for the good of our common country.

The late period at which I came into office, must be my apology for omitting to bring to your notice many subjects proper for your consideration: Such omission will be readily supplied by the superior wisdom of the legislature. I will proceed, however, to mention some of those measures which have occurred to me as worthy your attention. When I commenced my official duties, there were on hand twelve hundred muskets with accoutrements &c. part of which, pursuant to the authority vested in me by law, I have delivered to several independent companies; taking bond and security for their preservation and return, limiting the number to fifty for each company. Whether the law which confines the distribution to the independent companies should not be changed so as to furnish all, without distinction, I submit to your better judgment. It is truly gratifying to witness the military pride which pervades the militia of Kentucky; and whether we ought to rely entirely upon the supply of arms expected from the general government, or provide an additional quantity by purchase or otherwise, you may determine. I feel bound however, to state my decided opinion of having the militia well armed. Arms produce discipline; inspire a spirit of manly independence; give the people confidence in their strength, and prepare them for resistance to oppression. Many look to the military peace establishment of the United States as a school for discipline; but it is believed a small army divided and dispersed along our extensive frontier cannot furnish such a field for the acquisition of military knowledge as ought to relax our attention to the militia, justly styled the bulwark of every free state. This view is strengthened by the notoriety of the fact, that the familiar and dexterous use of arms among our citizens, was severely felt by the British forces during the late war. It will be proper to make the militia law conformable to the act of congress passed at the last session, providing for the appointment of one colonel, one Lt. colonel and one major to each regiment, instead of a lieutenant colonel and two majors. Of the necessity of other changes in our military system, you are, from your own observation and experience, better able to determine.

I presume you will agree with me that nothing in this government, whose firmest rock is public sentiment, is more worthy of your attention than the promotion of education, not only by endowing colleges and universities upon a liberal plan, but by diffusing through the country seminaries and schools the education of all classes of the community; making them free to all poor children, and the children of poor persons. At an early period there was granted to each county in the state six thousand acres of land for the establishment and support of schools; this has been productive of some good; but the fund has proved inadequate to meet the enlightened and liberal views of the legislature. It is essentially necessary that schools should be more diffused to suit the convenience of the people. It is believed there are funds within our reach, which in a few years would enable us to establish through the state a system of education which would be attended with incalculable advantages. Knowledge and virtue are every where the surest basis of public happiness; the strongest barrier against oppression; a powerful check to mal-administration, by rendering it necessary for those in power to secure not the blind, but the enlightened confidence of the people. Every child born in the state should be considered a child of the republic, and educated at the public expense, where the parents are unable to do it. Such a system will not only improve the minds and morals of our youth; and thereby render our free institutions more durable; but by thus diffusing the benefits of government throughout the body politic, it will be strengthened in the affection of the people. They will be bound to it by new ties; and more permanency, as well as a more settled character will be given to our population. To effectuate objects so desirable, I recommend an enquiry into the titles of lands stricken off to the state and forfeited; a revision of the law of escheat, and for the appointment of escheators, and that such lands with a tax on banks and such corporations as from their nature are proper subjects of taxation, and such part of the dividends on the bank stock of the state, as can be spared without materially increasing the public burdens, may be appropriated for the purpose of establishing an extensive and convenient system of education. I have gone into the subject of arming our militia and educating our youth, from a conviction that a people who understand their rights and have arms to defend them cannot be enslaved.

The state of our judiciary must ever be a subject of primary importance, and regarded with deep interest by every citizen. Upon the judiciary, every man essentially depends for the preservation and enjoyment of his life, liberty, property and reputation. It is among the first and highest obligations of government to have the laws faithfully executed, and justice ably & impartially administered to the people, without unreasonable expense or delay. To secure these blessings, is the leading motive of mankind, to submit to the restraints and burdens of civil government, such general and special provisions as are best calculated to remedy the defects and inconveniences in the administration of justice demand the prompt and efficient attention of the legislature. Had strong doubts of the expediency of the change in our circuit court system, made at the last session; nor have those doubts been removed; but as it has received the sanction of majority of the representatives of the people, it would seem to me to be proper to give the system a fair experiment. Frequent changes are unsafe, and generally injurious to the public—A considerable degree of stability in the institutions and course of a government is necessary to secure confidence and respect.

Instead, therefore, of making any material alteration, I would recommend the adoption of such amendments and regulations as will best remedy its defects.

In proportion as this republican government is precious to every man who loves his neighbor and delights in the freedom and happiness of his fellow beings, should be his vigilance to check all practices calculated to destroy its purity or change its character. To furnish the strongest motives to men, to deserve well of their country, and to make public office and station the reward of qualifications and integrity, would seem to me congenial with the spirit and character of such a government. A practice therefore, which tends to place merit without wealth in the shade, and to enable the rich to monopolize the offices of government, has at least an aristocratic tendency, and demands severe reprobation. I therefore, recommend to the legislature a revision of the laws against selling offices, and the enactment of such provisions and penalties as are best calculated to suppress the mischief which seems of late to be increasing.

The Penitentiary demands some notice. It is necessary to repair and enlarge the building, and the nature and variety of the duties are such, that the keeper cannot give to the whole the requisite attention. Besides the consideration that the business is too arduous for one man to superintend, a change in the management of its concerns, seems to me necessary and proper to secure that accountability which ought to characterize every branch of our political economy. It appears to me proper to make it the duty of the keeper to purchase the raw materials, and deliver over the articles manufactured to an agent, to be employed by the government to receive, sell, and account for them. These suggestions do not proceed from a distrust of the fidelity or diligence of the keeper. He is, I believe, faithful and well qualified for the office.

The removal of obstructions in our smaller navigable streams, and a co-operation with our sister states bordering on the Ohio, for the improvement of the navigation of that river, are subjects proper for your consideration. I have, I confess, brought them into view, without having matured any plan to lay before you, and therefore rely on your better judgment and information to devise the means best adapted to the objects.

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by third section of the first article of the constitution of the United States, I have filled the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of our late senator, the Hon. William T. Barry, by the appointment of Martin D. Hardin, Esq. after receiving from that gentleman an assurance, that if appointed, he would proceed immediately to the seat of the general government. The necessity of having this state fully represented in the Senate of the Union, until this vacancy could be filled by your appointment, imposed upon me the duty of exercising this power.—Having, I trust, performed my duty in this respect, the power and duty of making a choice is now by the constitution devolved upon the legislature.

I cannot close this communication without congratulating you and our constituents upon the health, happiness and plenty for which our state is distinguished. No people have more reason than ourselves to acknowledge with pious gratitude their dependence on a supreme ruler of nations. Our history furnishes throughout, the most signal and almost miraculous proofs of a providential agency in our affairs. God in the abundance of his goodness, has watched over and preserved us in all the trials through which we have passed. Instead of suffering us to become the slaves of a tyrant, he has re-established in our land, man's dominion over himself, and every assemblage of the representatives of the people furnishes another demonstration, that this great republican experiment will be successful. In him let us put our trust, the only true and legitimate sovereign whom man should worship and adore with sincere and grateful hearts; let us supplicate a continuation of his blessings; and with a firm reliance on him, I am ready to proceed with you to perform the task assigned us by our constituents.

GABRIEL SLAUGHTER

Advertisement.

AM authorised by Mrs. Frances Patterson, of Green County, Ohio, to make sale of the LOT of GROUND adjoining the Baptist Meeting House, in Lexington, known on the plan of the said town by the number 20. It is an lot about 66 feet on Main street, and extends to Short street, having the same front on each street.

This Lot will be sold on reasonable terms; and those wishing to obtain Lots to build on in Lexington, should make early application for this, as there are but few unimproved Lots in the place more desirable.

CHAS. HUMPHREYS.

Lexington, Dec. 5, 1816. 50—tf

Ye Patriotic Farmers and Citizens of Kentucky.

GENTLEMEN who wish to patronize the useful arts of their country will oblige a friend by honoring him with their attendance a few moments this day at the Lexington Plank Yard on Limestone street; where they will have an opportunity to form a correct opinion respecting the utility of the newly invented Hemp and Flax breaking machine—it will then be in operation for the inspection of a generous public.

JOHN PULLEN.

Lexington, Dec. 9th 1815. 50—tf

Bank Note Found.

WAS found the 7th inst. on the street, by the subscriber, a BANK NOTE, which the owner can have by describing the same, and paying for this advertisement.

Dec. 9. 50 JOS. L. LEMON.

Was Found,

AND lodged at this office, a large and handsome cotton worsted SHAWL; the owner can have it by applying at this office, and paying for this advertisement.

December 9

To Rent.

A HOUSE and LOT on Mulberry street opposite Mrs. Hart's lately occupied by Mr. James MacCoun. There are three rooms on the first floor, two rooms on the second floor with a garret, well finished.—A Kitchen, Dairy, Smoke-house, excellent cellars, and a large Stable and Coach-house, with an extensive garden and a Pump in the yard—possession may be had immediately.—Apply to

WILLIAM MACBEAN, Agent
for Thomas Deye Owings

HOGS BRISTLES

JOHN LOCKWOOD continues to give the highest price in CASH for cleaned combed HOGS BRISTLES, at his Brush Manufactory on Main street; two doors below the Post-office.

Lexington, December 7th, 1816. 50—tf

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations humbly ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 9.

MARRIED—On Tuesday evening last, Major WILLIAM BRADFORD of the U. States Army, to MISS. FRANCES SMITH, daughter of Capt. Robert Smith of Scott county.

A bill has been introduced into the legislature of North Carolina, to compel the Banks of that state to pay specie for their notes.

An act has passed the Legislature of Virginia, suspending till the 15th of December, the act to compel the two chartered banks of Virginia, to resume specie payments. This is not considered a final decision on this subject, but a measure of procrastination, to afford further time for investigation.

JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania, is appointed Cashier of the U. States Bank.

The salaries of the President and Cashier of the United States Bank are said to be fixed at \$5,000 each per annum.

It is said that Col. Totten has been instructed to proceed to erect fortifications on our northern frontier.

LYNCHBURG, Va. Nov. 7.
New Tobacco sold on Tuesday last for 12 dollars and 75 cents.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 27.
The Chevalier JOSE CORREIA DE SERRA had an audience of the President on Saturday last, when he delivered his letters of credence as Minister Plenipotentiary of His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal, Brazil and Algarves.

The Alexandria Gazette semi-officially states, that the "Swedish minister, M. de Kantzow, will be in Washington on the 1st December," and that "the Spanish minister, Don Onis, is now on his way there."

The second Session of the Fourteenth Congress commences in this city on Monday next, being the first Monday in December. Already the Members begin to arrive at the seat of government.

It does not at this moment strike us, that our relations with any Foreign Power are in such state as to be necessarily brought into discussion. The trivial misunderstanding with Russia is so certain of being adjusted, when brought in a correct light before her enlightened sovereign, that it is not probable Congress will have occasion to act on it. Nor is it any more probable, we trust, that the reported demand of the French Minister will be suffered to violate the peace between the two nations, who have at present no real cause for enmity, and whose governments will not suffer an imaginary one to distract their tranquility.

Of the present state of our relations with Spain we are not advised, but are under the impression that it is not essentially varied since the last Session of Congress.

The attack on the Indians in Upper Canada, on the 5th October 1813—and challenges contradiction.

As I was present at the battle on the Thames, and near

colonel Johnson in the charge upon the Indian line, I will take the liberty of stating, that nearly every one of Mr. Hunt's statements are FEDERAL FABRICATIONS.

In the first place Mr. Hunt says, "that no man of intelligence, in Kentucky, believes that col. R. M. Johnson killed Tecumseh."—I don't claim the merit of being intelligent; but I will state that I saw colonel Johnson discharge his pistol (and I believe,) at the very Indian, that was said to be Tecumseh, by general Harrison and Anthony Shane, (an Indian interpreter) at a distance not more than ten feet, and the Indian fell to the ground, therefore, I believe that Johnson killed Tecumseh, and I know many men in Kentucky of INTELLIGENCE, who believe it also.

So the first statement of Mr. Hunt is false.—Secondly, he states that "Johnson charged the Indian line, was wounded at the very onset, and retreated precipitately." Colonel Johnson might have been wounded at the onset; I know he was wounded early in the action, but did not retreat until he gave orders to his regiment to dismount and maintain their ground if possible; he was taken off the ground, being no longer able to render any service, from the loss of blood, and I believe all who say his many bleeding wounds, did not expect he would live twenty-four hours.

Mr. Hunt's second statement, is also false.—3d. He says

"that Johnson's right arm was wounded, and that he did not discharge his pistol."

Every person that has noticed colonel Johnson since the battle knows, that the Indian line was shaken and broken too, and so fractured that they never regained the ground at the point where the charge was made,—this statement of Mr. Hunt's is also false.

He says, "fortunately for general Harrison's fame, the British made little or no resistance."

General Harrison's fame might have alarmed the British for what I know, or care;

but if it did, I am sure it is no very great compliment upon the valor and bravery of the officers and soldiers of Mr. Hunt's favorite side.

7th Mr. Hunt says "that the story of Johnson's killing Tecumseh, is laughed at in Kentucky."

I believe there are some few in Kentucky, who wish to treat the "story of Johnson's killing Tecumseh" with laughter and ridicule, but I am conscious that they are Mr. Hunt's associates, and therefore are not entitled to much credit.

7th, Mr. Hunt says that "it is not true"

that colonel Johnson received five wounds; but I

say, it is TRUE, for I very frequently saw his wounds

and some of them were very severe.

The battle on the Thames was very severe on that part of colonel Johnson's regiment, opposed to the Indians.

Samuel Theobald esq. Judge Advocate to the regiment, and myself, took colonel Johnson off the battle ground, and had frequently to hold him upon his horse, on account of his extreme weakness and sickness, from the loss of blood.

Colonel Johnson's horse was but barely able to bear him off of the battle ground; as soon as Johnson was taken from his horse, it immediately lay down and died.

After Mr. Theobald and myself, had got a surgeon to

dress the wounds of colonel Johnson, I returned to

the point where the charge was made by Johnson

and his little squad of 8 or 10 men that followed him

for the purpose of procuring my saddle bags, which contained some valuable papers to me, and found them not more than ten pieces from where Tecumseh lay, and at the spot, where my horse fell.

I then believed that the Indian that afterwards was

proven to be, Tecumseh, was the very one that col.

Johnson shot down, for immediately after colonel

Johnson discharged his pistol, my horse was shot &

fell near the same place; and AT THAT PLACE I

found my saddle bags, and AT THAT PLACE, colonel

Johnson shot an Indian, and AT THAT PLACE, Tecumseh was found dead, and the most material

of all these facts can be abundantly further proven,

the statements of Mr. Hunt to the contrary notwithstanding.

I am of opinion that Wm. G. Hunt

was at the time that colonel Johnson was fighting

the battles of his country, in the state of Massachusetts advocating the conduct of governor Strong, in refusing to call out the militia of that state, agreeable

to the requisition of the general Government; and now he is in Lexington, Kentucky, emitting his

poisonous and pestiferous politics, among the people of Kentucky.

Yours, &c. &c.

it, and I found it to be the body of the Indian, which I have before mentioned to have seen the preceding evening, somewhat in advance, and a little to the right, of colonel Whitley; and the one which I can't but believe fell by the hands of colonel Johnson. On the first view Shane pronounced it not the body of Tecumseh, but rather of a different opinion, and eventually said he thought it was.

From this evidence, and from evidence more

positive of his having fallen in that engagement and about that place, I never have hesitated to believe, that this was really the body of Tecumseh.

That he should have come into contact with colonel Johnson, is not very wonderful or remarkable, however difficult it seems for some men to credit it.

Tecumseh is known to have been a bold and skillful warrior; doubtless he knew the conflict in which he was about to engage to be a very unequal one, and if he hoped at all for success, foresaw it would require desperate efforts on the part of his followers to ensure it.

It cannot be considered remarkable, then, that he should on this occasion particularly set a very bold and daring example, and that he should be the first to encounter the leader of his enemies.

I am, &c. &c.

S. THEOBALD.

How despicable is the cause

Robert A. Gatewood,
Has opened a very general and well selected assort-
ment of

Merchandise,

In his new brick house, opposite Mr. James Wier's
Store, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail
on a very small advance for Cash.

January 4, 1816

Silver Plating.

ANDREW M. JOURNAL AND JOHN C. NUTTMAN,
Have commenced the

Silver Plating Business.

Opposite the Kentucky Insurance Company's
Office, Main Street, Lexington, Kentucky, under
the firm of

JANUARY & NUTTMAN,

Where they have on hand an elegant assort-
ment of PLATED WARE, consisting of Bridle
Bits, Stirrups, Spurs, Saddlery, Coach Mount-
ings, &c. which they will dispose of at whole-
sale or retail on moderate terms. Country
Merchants and Saddlers will find it their in-
terest to give them a call before they purchase.
Old work replated in the best manner, and
cash given for old Silver and Pewter.

N. B. John C. Nuttman will continue to
execute

ENGRAVING

Of all kinds, in the neatest manner, on ap-
plication as above.

Lexington, Sept. 25. 40-tf

JULIUS GULNARD Watchmaker,

HAS for sale an assortment of the most
fashionable

Watches and Jewellery

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

—ALSO—

Clock and Watch Materials

OF THE BEST WORKMANSHIP;

All of which will be sold low at reduced
prices.

He keeps his shop two doors below Capt.
Postlethwait's tavern, formerly occupied by Dr.
Boswell in a shop and residence, where he
makes and repairs CLOCK and WATCHES in
the best and neatest manner.

Lexington, Sept. 23. 39

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

20 Carpenters and Mill Wrights,

ALSO

SEVERAL STONE MASONS,

Acquainted with erecting furnaces for an IRON
FOUNDRY, and an experienced man capable of
erecting Iron Work. Also, wanted to contract
with some person or persons to cut 10,000 cords of
Wood, before November next. The above work
is wanted near the main road leading from Louis-
ville to Vincennes, about fifty miles from Louis-
ville. Enquire of Mr. Williamson at French Lick,
or Marshalls, near Lick Creek, or J. and T. G.
Prentiss, or John Peck, Lexington, Kentucky.
Also, wanted to purchase several yoke of Oxen.

August 7th, 1816.

33

A STRAY HORSE.

STRAYED, (supposed to be rode away by
some negroes) on Tuesday evening the 27th
of August, a SORREL HORSE, about 15 1/2
hands high and about 9 years old; one of the
fore feet and both hind feet white; a tuft of
white hair near the bottom of the mane, and
what is very conspicuous and remarkable, his
shoulders are marked all round with the collar,
and his breast with the breast belt having been
much galled by being worked in the horse
walk of my factory. Any person finding and
bringing said horse to me, will be generously
rewarded. JOHN JONES.

Cotton Factory, Waer-street,

Lexington, Sept. 2. 36-tf

For Sale,

THE HOUSE & LOT in Market street, now
occupied by Mr. Desforges, first door below the
new Presbyterian Church, and third above the
Episcopal.—For terms apply to Mr. John L.
Martin, or to the subscriber, one and one-fourth
miles north of Lexington.

JABEZ VIGUS.

April 8, 1816. 16-tf

FOR SALE,

ON a long credit, by giving bond and ap-
proved security, an

Elegant New Carriage.

Apply to THOMAS T. TODD, Lexington, or
JOHN TODD, near Walnut-Hill. 40-

John Norton, DRUGGIST,

(Opposite the Insurance Bank, Main st. Lexington.)

HAS received an extensive assortment of
Fresh Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Per-
fumes, Pocket and Key Instruments, Scarsifi-
cators, Spring and Crown Lancets, Scales and
Weights, &c. Physicians, Merchants and the
public, will be supplied on the lowest terms,
wholesale or retail. He has on hand 2000lb.
Stone Ochre, which he will sell low for cash.

August 17, 1816. 34-

Partnership Dissolved.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Ashton, Beach and Neille,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent—All
those having demands on the firm, are requested to
apply to Ashton and Beach for the same—all in-
debted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton
and Beach, who are authorised to receive the same.

R. ASHTON,

JOSEPH BEACH,

HUGH NEILLE

Lexington, March 2d, 1816. 10-

The Coach Making Business.

In all its various branches, is still carried on at the
old stand by ASHTON & BEACH, where Carri-
ges, Gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the
shortest notice, and neatest manner, and on the
most reasonable terms.

JOSEPH BRUNN.

February 28. 10

FOUNDRY.

The subscriber having commenced a

Brass, Iron and Bell Foundry,

In the town of Lexington, opposite Lewis Sanders's
Main street, wishes to inform his friends, and the
public in general, that he now carries them in all
their branches—all kinds of brass and iron machinery
will be cast on the shortest notice, and in the best
manner—also bells for taverns, court houses, &c.—
He will keep on hand an assortment of flat irons,
hatter's irons, tailor's irons, dog irons, waffle irons,
wheat fan irons, &c.

All orders will be thankfully received, and punctu-
ally attended to, by the subscriber

JOSEPH BRUNN.

February 28. 10

150 BARRELS BROWN SUGAR,

For Sale by

WILLIAM C. BELL,

At his store on Cheapside—opposite the Mar-
ket-house.

47

Nov. 18.

Bartlet & Cox, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

THANKFUL for past favours, beg leave to in-
form their Western friends, that they still continue to
transact business on commission as formerly.

48

New-Orleans, 8th Nov. 1815

NEW GOODS,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

E. WARFIELD

Has just received from Philadelphia, and is
now opening at his Store, Main-street, Lexing-
ton, an elegant assortment of Merchandise,

which he is determined to sell low, wholesale
or retail for Cash—he has fresh Teas, and
many India goods that have been very scarce

for some time past—such as Senshaws, Lute-
strings, Sursuckers, India Mulls, plain and
figured China ware, &c. &c. together with an

elegant assortment of fancy goods, suitable to
the season.

May 10, 1816. 20tf

Wool Carding.

Merino and Common Wool Carding in a
Superior Style and on the usual terms at Sand-
ers, 2 1/2 Miles from Lexington, by LEWIS SANDERS.

Lexington, May 28, 1815.

TO WOOL AND COTTON MANUFACTURERS.

The subscriber has two Wool Carding Machines
just finished for sale, also two Thistles of 108
spindles each, 3 Engines for Carding Cotton, a Ro-
tating frame of 12 Cams, 2 Drawing frames of 3 heads
each, a Reel, &c. &c. These Machines will be
warranted to perform as well as any ever made in
this country, and not inferior to those made in the
eastern states; they will be sold altogether or sepa-
rately, for Cash at 6, 12, 18, & 24 months, or for
young Negroes, or Whisky, Bacon, Bees-Wax and
Tallow, &c. &c. &c.

Lexington, April 28th, 1816. 18-tf

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO THE LADIES.

THE Lexington Manufacturing Company are de-
sirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen
and Cotton RAGS, which are necessary to enable
them to manufacture the important article of fine
Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and
might be avoided if the patriotism or economy of the
ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt
the customs of the ladies in the eastern states, viz.
to keep a Rag Bag, which is usually hung up in a
place convenient for the purpose, and in which are
deposited the Rags that almost daily appear in every
large family.—At the end of the year your rag
bags thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum
for pin-money, and greatly aid the important manu-
factories of your state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached
Linen or Cotton Rags—and a price in proportion for
coarse quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp.

Apply at the Lexington Manufactory or to

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 48-tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE FIRM OF

Parker & Graves

IS THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent.—
All debts due to or from the late concern, will be
settled by William W. Graves.

JAMES P. PARKER,

WILLIAM W. GRAVES

Lexington, April 11, 1816. 17-

William W. Graves,

In addition to the late stock, is just receiving a fresh
supply of MERCANDISE, suitable for the present
and approaching seasons, consisting of—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

Queens, Wines, Young Hysop, Tress,

Glass & China, Also, & Brandy, Imperial

Lexington, March 26, 1816. 20tf

New Goods.

JOSEPH I. LEMON,

Has just received a neat and general assortment of

French, India and British

GOODS,

In addition to his former assortment which

will render it complete. Prompt payments

being made for the same, he will be enabled to sell
wholesale or retail at reduced prices for cash.

Wanted 8,000 yards Tow Linen,

Half Cash and half Goods will be given.

35-tf August 1816.

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his es-
tablishment by additional buildings, and

will now be enabled to supply the public by

wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every

kind, equal in quality to any manufactured

in the United States—and with the best

DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissioners, Contractors, and Merchants

who may purchase those articles either for the

foreign or home markets, or those who want

them for domestic use, will find it to their

interest to call on him, or to give him their orders,

which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,

Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next

door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cot-
ton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for Tallow,

HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes

& Pot Ashes, at the above factory.

41 October 10, 1814

Wanted,

TWO or THREE APPRENTICES to the

Carpenter's Business. Youths of good

character, who can come well recommended

to the subscriber.

MEGOWAN & BULL.

Lexington, Nov. 23. 48

To Rent,

A SMALL convenient BRICK HOUSE, a

few doors from Capt. Postlethwait's Ta-
vern. There is on the lot a pump of excellent